

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE REQUIRED

1. The National Housing Administration,¹ headed by CH'OE Kwang-chin (1508/0342/6966), in May 1955 was the organization responsible for the administration of all buildings confiscated from persons who had gone to South Korea, for rebuilding the property damaged during the war, and for allotting dwelling space to persons who made application for housing. The headquarters of the National Housing Administration was located in the first pan, Such'ang-dong² (N 37-58, E 126-33). 25X1
2. The Administration was divided into five sections, each headed by a section chief, and into two groups, the plasterers and the carpenters, which had their own chiefs. The organization sponsored a propaganda agent, a vocational union and a Korean Labor Party chapter.
3. The sectional breakdown of the organization was as follows:
 - a. Control Section, the chief of which was SONG Ch'un-ho (1345/2504/6964), received applications for housing and made housing assignments.
 - b. Labor Section, the chief of which was YUN Ki-sop (1438/1015/?), handled personnel administration.
 - c. Paymaster's Section, the chief of which was CHANG Song-yong (1728/2052/7893), was responsible for payroll and all other financial matters.
 - d. Supply Section, the chief of which was HAN Myong-un (7281/2494/?), procured all required buildings and office supplies.
 - e. Renovation Section, the chief of which was YI Pong-jin, was responsible for the maintenance and the repairs of all houses, as well as the work assignments of engineers and laborers. Supplies were requisitioned through the renovation section, which in turn received the supplies from the supply section. The supply section kept a stockpile of nails, lumber, lime, clay, and cement. After October 1954,

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cement could not be used in the construction of any single-story buildings. No new buildings were being planned in May 1955, but about 300 one-story buildings had been completed.³

4. The Plasterers' Group, consisting of 12 employees, was headed by KIM Won-song (6855/3293/2052), [redacted] The Carpenters' Section, consisting of 4 carpenters, was headed by YI Kap-ch'ol (2621/3946/6993), [redacted] 25X1
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5. Housing Administration workers were paid according to grade. Grades 5 and 6 were paid 1,200 won per month; grade 7, 1,400 won monthly. A food ration of 700 grams plus 300 grams daily for each dependent was allotted, and a periodic distribution of work clothes was made for all grades.
6. The work day began with a morning roll call at the organization's meeting hall, followed by the reading of the daily instructions by Housing Chief CH'OE Kwang-chin. The organization's propaganda agent then read selected articles from a newspaper, usually the Labor Press or the Democratic Korea. Carpenters and plasterers were given their work assignments by the chiefs of each group, and each worker was issued whatever tools were necessary for the day's work. The tools were returned to the warehouse at the end of the day.
7. The Korean Labor Party chapter of the organization held two meetings a month. These meetings were under the direction of CHANG Song-yong, party chairman, and chief of the Paymaster's Section. At these meetings all party members were reminded that they must:
 - a. Lead all employees in following the official government line.
 - b. Set examples for all non-party members.
 - c. Seek out all reactionaries and report them to party headquarters.
 - d. Strive to fulfill assigned quotas.
8. All workers employed by the organization automatically became members of the vocational union, which held monthly meetings, supervised by KIM Sun-man, a plasterer and party-line adherent. 25X1

1. [redacted]

[redacted] Comment. Presumably Such'ang-dong is a suburb of Kaesong.

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